FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850. [NO. 1725.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
12th June 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank, upon which any Instalment remains unpaid on the 1st day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bank, on said 1st July, at 12 o'clock, M. By order of the Board.

td W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of July next, under the Superintendence of the Subscriber.

Rates of Tuition in each Department, for a Session of five months, are $8, $12, and $15, according to the progress of the Student. Extras, in the Female Department: Music, $16; Use of Instrument, $3; Drawing and Painting, $5; Wax flowers and fruit, $10; French, Latin, or Greek Language, $5.

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had in the village at $7, and in the neighborhood at $6, per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.
Carthage, June 6, 1850. 24-4w

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 17th of July.

Terms—payable in advance.

Board and Tuition, per Session,	$87 50
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00

Further particulars made known on application.
June 10, 1850. 24-4w

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of this Institution will, on the 3d of August next, elect a President—salary $1000, and a house furnished.

A Professor of Ancient Languages—salary not fixed.

A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science—salary not fixed.

Applicants for these Professorships must accompany their applications with propositions as to salary.

A Female Assistant—salary $500 and board. She must be able to teach French.

A second Female Assistant—salary not fixed, though it will be liberal.

College to be opened on the 1st of Jan'y, 1851.

Applications must be accompanied with suitable recommendations or reference as to qualification, and addressed, post paid, to S. W. Cole, Esq. Beverly, Anson Co., N. C.

A. B. SMITH, Pres't
Board of Trustees.

B. J. DUNLAP, Sec'y.
June 8, 1850. 24-4w

HAMER ACADEMY.

A CHEAP Boarding School for young Ladies will be opened at this place, on the first Monday of July next. This School is designed to be rather preparatory in its origin, though instruction will be given in any of the Branches usually taught in the higher order of schools, if required. It is an individual effort on the part of the subscriber, and if the School is sufficiently patronized, the desired object is to make it an Institution of high grade. The Academy is situated in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, N. C., near Mount Gilead P. O

Instruction will be given principally by Miss Mary E. Wiley. The undersigned, who has had several years of experience in teaching in early life, will direct and supervise, and devote as much time to instructing as his health and other circumstances will permit.

Board, including every thing necessary, to make the pupil comfortable, will be furnished for $5 pr. month, or $25 pr. Session. Tuition will vary from $6 to $12 per Session. The Latin will be taught if required.

O. WILEY.
Montgomery Co., N. C., June 8, 1850. 124-6w

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for rebuilding the Bridge across Little Rockfish on the Camden Road, and may be handed to either of the undersigned, up to Friday the 28th instant. The Commissioners will meet on Saturday, 29th June, at the Bridge, at 12 o'clock M., to receive and open the proposals, and to let out the contract.

W. B. GILLIS,
COLIN McRAE,
J. McCALL,
C. P. MALLETT,
J. H. HALL,
Commissioners.

June 17, 1850. 2w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY the 2d day of July, and continue five months.

TERMS.—Tuition $6 to $8 per quarter or half-session. 50 cts. per session contingent charges.

Board, $7 per month. $1 per session for such as room in dormitories; and $1 for use of furniture.
June 6, 1850. 23-3w

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned has associated with him Miss ANN T. PARKER, late of Duplin county, N. C., formerly from Massachusetts, and hopes from such association to be able to meet the most sanguine expectations of any who may patronize his School.

Prices per Session of five months, commencing 1st July next, viz:

Rudiments—Reading, Writing, &c.	$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Painting, Drawing, Needle-work, and Music on Piano, extra.	
Incidentals,	25

Board for ladies in the village, exclusive of lights, $7 per month. Boys can be accommodated in the immediate vicinity, at $6 to $7.

ALEX'R D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 5, 1850. 23-4wpd

DWELLING for Sale or Rent.

THE commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount, formerly occupied by Mr. J. K. McGuire, is for sale or rent on very accommodating terms.

JONA. EVANS.
June 5, 1850. 23-4w

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 11th of July.

It has been deemed advisable, in order to meet the wants of young men who do not design to graduate in any College, to introduce a more popular course of Natural Philosophy, and devote more time to Practical Mathematics than is usual in Schools or Colleges. To effect this it has been determined to lay aside Analytical Geometry, to extend the course on Surveying and Mensuration, and introduce Practical Astronomy.

The next Session is the regular time for a Class to commence the study of Latin.

It is very important for all Students to be present at the beginning of the Session.

Any further information relating to the School can be had by applying to the President, the Rev. A. Wilson, D. D.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. W. NORWOOD, Secretary.
June 4. 23-4w

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.
June 1850. 23tf

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber having become the owner of this property, (formerly Hickory Springs,) will be prepared by the 15th of June for the reception of Boarders.

This celebrated Water will overcome most diseases common to men, women and children. All that is requisite is to give it a fair trial, and I will guarantee a happy result.

Price of Board, $18 per month; children and servants half-price.

A. B. MARSH.
May 28, 1850. 23-6wpd

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

PLANK ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, for the construction of that part of the road of this Company between Carthage, Moore county, and Johnsonville, in the county of Randolph.

Proposals for any part, or for all the work, including Grading, Planking, Bridging, &c., will be received. Specifications of the manner in which the work is to be done, may be had on application at the office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer.
F. & W. P. R. Co. Office, Fayetteville, } 21-
May 27, 1850. }

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.
CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up, as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

Store House and Appurtenances,
FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 19-tf

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
April 17, 1850. 16-10w

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

For freight or passage apply on board.

DAVID SCOTT, Master.
May 11, 1850. 19tf

WONDERS OF THE AGE!
New Store and New Goods.
CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.

April 20, 1850. 16-3m

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Boils, Tetters, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have tried it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the larynx being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 3-6owfin

Blanks of all kinds,
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Shocco Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.

SAMUEL CALVERT.
May 1850. 22-8w

For Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned offers for sale a convenient residence, with 50 acres of land, a part of it in a high state of cultivation, situated about two miles North of town, and formerly occupied by Jos. W. Evans.

J. E. BRYAN.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1850. 22-1m

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

NOTICE.
$25 REWARD!

I WILL give the above reward to any person that will deliver to me my negro man George, better known as George Richardson, or produce satisfactory evidence of his being killed in trying to capture him. I deem a description unnecessary, as where he is lurking he is better known than by me. He is no doubt lurking about the Sheriff's of Bladen county, where he pretends to have a wife, or about the plantation of Dr. John S. Richardson, in said county.

JOSEPH GREEN.
Brunswick county, June 1, 1850. 22-5w

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 27.

The Worcester Journal records an anecdote of some practical jokers, who suspecting the source of a dairyman's milk, roused him at midnight with a hurried intimation that his best cow was choking. In the morning, after milking, he visited the pump, for what purpose is not mentioned, and then the mystery was disclosed: the spout of "his best cow" was choked up with a turnip.

A Conscientious Respondent.—"How long will it take me to reach Jamaica?" asked a pedestrian on the Jamaica turnpike. "Walk on, walk on," said the person interrogated. Thinking he was misunderstood, the traveller repeated the question, when the same answer was returned. Fancying that the man was crazy, the pedestrian moved on at an accelerated pace. "Look here," said the interrogated party, calling after the traveller, "it 'll take you half an hour. I couldn't tell you, till I saw how you walked, what 'time' you'd make!"

Men may lose much by being too communicative in their matters of business. The great laconic philosopher, Shirk, says: "Keep shady; and if you see a quarter on the ground, put your foot on it."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have received from an aged subscriber in North Carolina the annexed Letter. It was not written for the public eye; but the spirit which prompted it, and the patriotic sentiment which it breathes, will apologize, we trust, for the liberty we take in placing it in our columns. Who, indeed, can read the noble sentiment of this patriarch without feeling the glow of fraternity and patriotism kindled more brightly in his own bosom? Truly it is a sample of that genuine spirit of patriotism of the olden time, which the Editors of this paper were taught to revere whilst WASHINGTON himself yet stood at the helm of State, surrounded by his great compeers; a reverence inspired during his life, and deepened by every year added to the memory of his services and his virtues.

The last paragraph of the Letter, though most grateful to us from so respectable a source—as are those others of a like character which we have lately received—we should have omitted, would it not have been a mere affectation to desire to be thought indifferent to such compensation for services which nothing but a consciousness of right and a paramount sense of duty could have sustained us in. We therefore give the letter entire:

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, June 8, 1850.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: I have taken the liberty to commit to you the enclosed donation, which you will do me the favor to have applied to the Washington Monument.

I am now in my eighty-first year; and no event in later years has given me so much pleasure as the foundation of this long-delayed Monument to the honor of the Father of his Country. We can never sufficiently admire the character, estimate the services, or revere the memory of Gen. WASHINGTON. During a long life, in which I have watched the current of public events with deep interest, I have never known a period when good and honorable men of all parties were so imperatively called upon to invoke his example and his teachings as the present; and, amongst many embarrassing difficulties, I have not yet despaired that his example and his teachings would finally triumph.

You will accept the gratitude due from a reader of thirty years' standing, that you have not failed to impress the doctrines and inculcate on your countrymen the spirit of WASHINGTON.

Very respectfully and truly,
ROBERT DAVIDSON.

The amount enclosed in this Letter from our venerable friend was twenty dollars; in acknowledging which we had yesterday the pleasure of transmitting to him a certificate of Life-Membership in the Washington National Monument Association.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.—The Pennsylvania correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, May 2d, relates the following occurrence:

A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived the next morning before a cottage in an open field, and stopped to beg something to eat and concealment while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. Four little children sat trembling in a corner, their mother was weeping and tearing her hair and the father was walking the floor in agony. The galley slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors because they could not pay their rent. "You see me driven to despair," said the father, "my wife and little children without food or shelter, and I without the means to provide any for them." The convict listened to this tale with tears of sympathy, and then said:

"I will give you the means. I have but just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner is entitled to a reward of fifty francs—how much does your rent amount to?"

"Forty francs," answered the father.

"Well," said the other, "put a cord around my body, I will follow you to the city, they will recognize me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back."—"No, never!" exclaimed the astonished listener, "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base a thing."

The generous young man insisted, and declared at last that he would give himself up, if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle the latter yielded, and taking his preserver by the arm, led him to the city and to the mayor's office. Every body was surprised that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong fellow, but the proof was before them; the fifty francs were paid and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone, the father asked a private interview of the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the minister of justice, begging the noble young prisoner's release. The minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was comparatively a small offence which had condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served out half his time, he ordered his release. Is not the whole incident beautiful?

A man named Henry Woods, 75 years old, having just come out of the State prison in Massachusetts, was sentenced to a second term on Saturday. He has spent forty-seven years of his life in prison. In 1825, at the age of 50, he was sentenced for life, for aggravated robbery, but was pardoned in 1834; in 1840 he received his last sentence of ten years, for assault with felonious intent.

Gen. Taylor a Sugar Planter.—President Taylor has recently purchased the splendid Sugar plantation of Capt. Fullerton, 25 miles from New Orleans, on the left bank of the river—price $37,000.—The General means, it is said, to abandon his Cotton plantation, near Rodney, and concentrate his force on his new purchase.
Charleston Courier.

A HAPPY THOUGHT.

Some sweet warbler in the London Times utters the following beautiful sentiment. Lay it to heart, friends. It contains gentle but heart-reaching reproof.

There is a voice within me,
And 'tis so sweet a voice,
That its soft lisping wins me,
Till tears start to mine eyes;
Deep from my soul it springeth,
Like hidden melody;
And evermore it singeth
This song of songs to me:
"This world is full of beauty;
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!"

The "Tribune" is discussing the Tariff again under the head of *Ad valorems* and Honesty. It quotes tables from the Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation, (prepared by the "Albany Register,") to prove that "Madeira Wines which were sworn as costing in the average one dollar twenty-four cents per gallon while the duty was so much per gallon (and when there was of course no motive for undervaluing) have, since the duty was changed to Ad Valorem by the Tariff of '46, been sworn in as costing less in the average than forty-eight cents per gallon; while Burgundy Wines, which were entered by the Importers as cost in the average but a fraction short of two dollars per gallon, have since been sworn in, under the present Ad Valorem Tariff, as costing in the average less than twenty-eight cents per gallon! The reduction of estimated or sworn value of other kinds of Wines is less enormous, but the average is just about one-half. In other words, the Importers of Wines, when the duty under the Tariff of '42 was so much per gallon without regard to the value, entered them as costing twice as much in the average as they now swear them in as costing under the Tariff of '46, which makes the amount of duty in all cases depend on the official Custom House Valuation."

Whence Good Butter Comes.—The fine-flavored butter which is found at this period in the Philadelphia markets, and which is known as "grass" or "May butter," the superiority of which every body admits, is supposed to receive its peculiar excellence from the sweet-scented vernal grass. (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum.*) now in full bloom. After the grass goes into seed, and becomes dry, this peculiar flavor of the butter is no longer perceived. The grass was introduced into this neighborhood by the early settlers, and it has become naturalized and taken the place of the common grasses. Dr. Emerson, who has given the matter some attention, is of opinion that pastures in which the vernal grass abounds, will not only afford butter of the most delightful flavor, similar to that of Philadelphia, and the Epping and Cambridge butter of England, but communicate a similar flavor to the mutton and beef of sheep or cattle grazed upon it. Here is a hint for practical agriculturists to improve upon.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Word to the Ladies—New Mode of Making Bread.—Our readers may remember the notice we gave of the bread-making machine of Dr. Lewis, exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute. Having been favored by the Doctor with a recipe, we (that is, wife, self, and a couple of friends in family council,) concluded to try the experiment of bread-making on the new plan. The first two attempts were failures, but the third was crowned with triumphant success, and since then we have had bread not to be equalled by the bakers—light, moist, sweet, free from the mixture of sour and bitter usually found in fermented bread. Here is the recipe for a good sized loaf, large enough to fill a common bread pan.

Take three pounds of flour; mix with it three teaspoonsful of soda, passing the whole through a sieve, in order that the soda may be well mixed with the flour; to one quart of water add a table-spoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form; pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fairly incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mould it into shape, clap it at once into the oven and during the cooking of any meal, with five minutes' labor, you can have excellent bread. The soda and acids constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt it in the bargain. Try the experiment, ladies.
Chicago Tribune.

To the Ladies.—Kid gloves may be cleaned with milk. Husbands may be subdued by the use of the broomstick.

Smith and an artist were one day at Governor Fish's, and observing a picture of his children hanging up, the artist observed, "Smith—*Sardines.* Do you take?"

"Yes," says Smith, "*little Fishes in oil.*"
Post.

Hail Storms.—Several hail-storms have occurred in this section of country within the last few weeks. On Saturday last there was a slight fall of hail here, during a heavy shower of rain, and in the evening of that day, in the upper part of Brunswick county and lower part of Bladen, the hail came down so plentifully, and in such large masses, some nearly as large as hen's eggs, as almost to destroy fields of corn and other vegetation.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The locusts, after an absence of seventeen years, have appeared again in the neighborhood of Lewistown, Va.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much—wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

A fellow who was brought before one of the London Police Courts for assaulting and almost killing a woman, excused himself by saying that he thought it was his wife.

NEIGHBOR WILKIN'S HINT.

A man having purchased a worn out farm, and invested all his money in his real estate, tried hard by his labor to make it produce a crop. After a laborious summer's work he signally failed. His crops of corn, oats, and buckwheat, were scarcely worth harvesting. Winter came on, and with it discouragement and despondency. He met his neighbor, and in the language of scripture, inquired, "What shall I do?" His neighbor in reply, in true Yankee style, answered this question by asking another. "Neighbor Wilkins, have you ever kept a hired man on your farm?" "Always." "How can you gain the greatest amount of labor in a season from his efforts?" "In the first place give him a plentiful supply of food, for a full stomach for a laborer is a jewel, next, begin the day early, and keep steady at it." "You have said truly; manage your farm as you do your hired man. Feed it with nourishment for vegetation; feed it full and keep it fed. Clear out the barn yard; dig up the muck from the swamps; sow on all the ashes you can get: cart sand from the drainage of the streets. When you begin upon a field, feed it full and keep it fed. Then go to the next lot, and feed in the same style. Such fields recollect the kindness of the owner, and they pay him for it more than fifty fold. Then plough and dig and the reward is sure." Neighbor Wilkins opened his eyes in astonishment at his own ignorance, and said, "I see! I see! A feeble starved field cannot work much. A poor starved field cannot bear much." Common sense might have taught him, but it had not. Thousands, like him, "scratch gravel" for naught all their days.

Neighbor Wilkins saw where he missed it. The next year he planted four acres of corn, after he had coated the field with all the fertilizing material he could gather during one short winter. He told me that "he had scraped all creation." November told a true story. Two hundred and sixty bushels of corn made him laugh. His wife made puddings without grumbling, and his children eat with pleasure. Thus, friend Wilkins went from field to field, and fed it as he went. In its turn it fed him, his family, his cattle. His barren farm became productive; his naked fields became clothed with herbage. He became rich. His farm was rich. Peace dwelt in his household, plenty filled his granaries, and fortune smiled upon him.

Are you an unfortunate farmer, cursed with poor land and stinted crops? Look at Mr. Wilkins, and in the language of the Bible, "Go thou and do likewise."
Dollar Newspaper.

Bound for California.—A company of young men from Cabarrus county, six in number, passed through this place this morning, on their way to N. York, where it is their purpose to take passage for California. They are all worthy and steady men, and all in the vigor of life. Two of them have some experience in mining operations. Three of them were members of Company C, from Cabarrus, in the Mexican War, and have had a glimpse of the elephant.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Walter Savage Landor publishes an article in the London Examiner, in which he predicts that the United States will proceed in annexing foreign States and establishing in them the English language and laws, until the Union will embrace all fraternities and climates. Within two or more centuries, Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso will be the richest of the cities in the forty United States, and will contend with each other which of the two speaks with most purity the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Germans, Polanders and Hungarians, will sing their insurrectionary tradition in the same tongue, &c. Mr. Landor is evidently a convert to the "Manifest Destiny" doctrines of the American school.

The New Comet is now faintly visible to the naked eye, in the constellation of Ursa Minor. It will continue to approach the earth until the middle of July, when it will attain its minimum distance from us of about thirty-eight millions of miles, or less than one-half its present distance.—As it is also approaching the Sun, it will become five or six times brighter than it is now.

On the 11th of July it will be seen a few degrees to the west of the bright star Arcturas, in the constellation Bootes.—Moving rapidly to the south, it will pass near the star Spica Virginis on the 23d of July, and will soon after descend below the southern horizon.

As it is already fast increasing in brightness, it will probably be distinctly visible to the naked eye during the middle of July.—*New York Mirror.*

Latest Description of a Moustache.—"Oh! mother, mother," said a little girl, running into the house in great amazement, "what a funny man I saw; the top of his head was down on his chin, and he hadn't got no mouth."

A Question Indeed.—The following question is said to have created a tremendous excitement before the Hardscrabble Debating Institution:

"What is the difference between there being conscience enough in all women, and women enough in all conscience?"

The first silk bonnet-ribbons ever manufactured in this country, were exhibited in Boston last week.

Woman has more strength in her looks than man has in his laws, and more power in her tears than we have in any of our arguments.

We learn our virtues from the bosom friends who love us; our faults from the enemy who hates us.

Admit nothing without studying it and judging it; renounce the dogmas of the schools and seek truth in the light of reason.

REMARKS OF MR. WEBSTER,

On the Compromise Bill.—In Senate, June 17.

Mr. Webster. On the 7th of March, sir, I declared my opinion to be, that there is not a square rod of territory belonging to the United States, the character of which, for slavery or no slavery, is not already fixed by some irrepealable law. I remain of that opinion. The opinion, sir, has been a good deal canvassed in the country, and there have been complaints —sometimes respectful and decorous, and sometimes so loud and so empty as to become mere clamor. But I have heard no argument upon any question of law embraced in that opinion, which shakes the firmness with which I hold it, nor have I heard any discussion upon any matter of fact, as to that part of the opinion which rests on facts, which leads me to doubt the accuracy of my conclusions as to that part of the opinion which regarded the true construction, or I might with more propriety say, almost the literal meaning, of the resolutions by which Texas was admitted into the Union! I have heard no argument calculated, in the slightest degree, to alter that opinion. The committee, I believe, with one accord, concurred in it. A great deal of surprise, real or affected, has been expressed in the country at the announcement by me of that opinion, as if there were something new in it. Yet there need have been no surprise for there was nothing new in it. Other gentlemen have expressed the same opinion more than once; and I myself, in a speech made here on the 23d day of March, 1848, expressed the same opinion almost in the same words; with which nobody here found any fault—at which nobody here cavilled or made question, and nobody in the country.

With respect to the other ground on which my opinion is founded, that is, the high improbability, in point of fact, that African slavery could be introduced and established in any of the Territories acquired by us in pursuance of the late treaty with Mexico, I have learned nothing, heard nothing, from that day to this, that has not entirely confirmed that opinion. This being my judgment on the matter, I voted very readily and cheerfully to exclude what is called the Wilmot Proviso from these Territorial bills, or to keep it out, rather, when a motion was made to introduce it. I did so, upon a very full and deep conviction that no act of Congress, no provision of law, was necessary in any degree for that purpose; that there were natural and sufficient reasons and causes excluding forever African slavery from those regions. That was my judgment, and I acted, on it; and it is my judgment still. Those who think differently, will, of course, pursue a different line of conduct, in accordance with their own judgments. That was my opinion then, and it has been strengthened by every thing that I have learned since, and I have no more apprehension to-day of the introduction or establishment of African slavery in these Territories, than I have of its introduction into, and establishment in Massachusetts.

Well, sir, I have voted not to place in these Territorial bills what is called the Wilmot Proviso, and by that vote having signified a disposition to exclude the prohibition, as a thing unnecessary, I am now called upon to vote upon this amendment, moved by the honorable member from Louisiana, (Mr. Soule,) which provides that the States formed out of New Mexico and Utah shall have the right and privilege of making their own constitutions, and of presenting those constitutions to Congress conformably to the Constitution of the United States, with or without a prohibition against slavery, as the people of those Territories, about to become States, may see fit to declare. I have not seen much practical utility in this amendment, I agree. Nevertheless, if I should vote, now that it is presented to me, against it, it might leave me open to suspicion of intending, or wishing to see that accomplished in another way hereafter which I did not choose to see accomplished by the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso. That is to say, it might seem as if, voting against that form of exclusion or prohibition, I might be willing still that there should be a chance hereafter to enforce it in some other way. Now, I think that ingenuousness and steadiness of purpose, under these circumstances, compel me to vote for the amendment, and I shall vote for it. I do it exactly on the same grounds that I voted against the introduction of the proviso. And let it be remembered that I am now speaking of New Mexico and Utah, and other territories acquired from Mexico; and of nothing else. I confine myself to these; and, as to them, I say that I see no occasion to make a provision against slavery now, or to reserve to our selves the right of making such provision hereafter. All this rests, on the most thorough conviction, that, under the law of nature, there never can be slavery in these Territories. This is the foundation of all. And I voted against the proviso, and I vote now in favor of this amendment, for the reason that all restrictions are unnecessary, absolutely unnecessary; and as such restrictions give offence, and create a kind of resentment, as they create a degree of dissatisfaction, and as I desire to avoid all dissatisfaction as far as I can, by avoiding all measures that cause it, and which are in my judgment wholly unnecessary, I shall vote now as I voted on a former occasion, and shall support the amendment offered by the honorable member from Louisiana. I repeat again, I do it upon the exact grounds upon which I declared upon the 7th day of March that I should resist the Wilmot Proviso—the precise grounds.

Sir, it does not seem to strike other Senators as it strikes me, but if there be any qualification to that general remark which I made, or the opinion which I expressed on the 7th of March, that every foot of territory of the United States has a fixed character for slavery or no slavery; if there be any qualification to that remark, it has arisen here, from what seems to be an indisposition to define the boundaries of New Mexico; that is all the danger there is. All that is part of Texas was by the resolutions of 1845 thrown under the general character of Texan territory; and if, for want of defining the boundaries of New Mexico by any proceeding or process hereafter, or by any event hereafter, let me say to gentlemen, that if any portion which they or I do not believe to be Texas should be considered to become Texas, then, so far, that qualification of my remark is applicable. And therefore, I do feel, as I had occasion to say two or three days ago, that it is of the utmost importance to pass this bill, to the end that there may be a definite boundary, fixed now, and fixed forever, between the territory of New Mexico and Texas, or the limits of New Mexico and the limits of Texas. Here the question lies. If gentlemen wish to act efficiently for their own purposes, here it is, in my poor judgment, that they are called upon to act. And the thing to be done, and done at once, is to fix the boundaries of New Mexico.

Mr. President, when I see gentlemen from my own part of the country, no doubt from motives of the highest character, and for most conscientious purposes, not concurring in any of these great questions with myself, I am aware that I am taking on myself an uncommon degree of responsibility. The fact that gentlemen with whom I have been accustomed to act in the Senate took a different view of their own duties in the same case, naturally led me to re-consider my own course, to re-examine my own opinions, to re-judge my own judgment. And now, sir, that I have gone through this process, without prejudice, as I hope—and certainly I have done so under the greatest feeling of regret, at being called upon by a sense of duty to take a course which may dissatisfy some to whom I should always be desirous of rendering my public course and every event and action of my public life acceptable—yet I cannot part from my own settled opinions. I leave consequences to themselves. It is a great emergency, a great exigency that this country is placed in. I shall endeavor to preserve a proper regard to my own consistency. And here let me say, that neither here nor elsewhere has any thing been advanced to show that on this subject I have said or done any thing inconsistent, in the slightest degree, with any speech, or sentiment, or letter, or declaration that I ever delivered in my life; and all would be convinced of this, if men would stop to consider, and look at real differences and distinctions. But where all is general denunciation, where all is clamor, where all is idle and empty declamation, where there is no search after exact truth, no honest disposition to inquire whether one opinion is different from the other, why, every body, in that way of proceeding, may be proclaimed to be inconsistent.

Now, sir, I do not take the trouble to answer things of this sort that appear in the public press. I know it would be useless. Those who are of an unfriendly disposition would not publish my explanations or distinctions, if I were to make them. But, sir, if any gentleman here has any thing to say on this subject—though I throw out no challenge—yet, if any gentleman here chooses to undertake the task—and many there possibly are, who think it an easy task—to show in what respect any thing that I said in debate here on the 7th of March, or any thing contained in my letter to the gentlemen of Newburyport, or any where else, is inconsistent with any recorded opinion of mine, since the subject of the annexation of Texas began in 1837, I will certainly answer him with great respect and courtesy, and shall be content to stand or fall by the judgment of the country.

Sir, my object is peace. My object is reconciliation. My purpose is, not to make up a case for the North, or to make up a case for the South. My object is not to continue useless and irritating controversies. I am against agitators, North and South. I am against local ideas, North and South, and against all narrow and local contests. I am an American, and I know no locality in America that is not my country. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment, demand of me that I shall pursue such a course as shall promote the good, and harmony, and the Union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chapter.

The honorable Senator resumed his seat amidst general applause from the gallery.

SKIES STILL BRIGHTER!

We understand that many of the Senators who are friends to the scheme of accommodation now pending before the Senate had a free conference yesterday morning, and the result was a more decided confidence in the passage of the bill. Several gentlemen avowed their determination to support the measure, whose course had not been sufficiently decided to admit of positive calculation. It is now estimated that the bill will pass the Senate by a majority of from six to eight. The question, however, will scarcely be taken before the end of the next week.

In the House of Representatives the elements of calculation are more diversified, and the result is more uncertain. But we understand the prospects of an amicable settlement are opening with more hope and confidence, and it is believed that this bill of pacification will finally pass, perhaps with some modifications, certainly after a considerable struggle between the two houses. But the most intelligent members, who have made it more especially their duty to sound the shallows and depths of futurity, are led with much confidence to calculate on a satisfactory and brilliant result. When the issue is fully made, "Shall I, by my vote, assist in putting down fanaticism, giving peace to my country, and saving this glorious Union—or obstinately persevere in opposing all practicable compromise, or in carrying out some favorite ultraism?"—we have so much confidence in the patriotism of the members as to believe that they will make every sacrifice of selfish views or abstract ideas upon the altar of their country.—Certain it is, that gentlemen on whose judgment we place much reliance assure us that the measure will pass both houses.

Washington Union.

Mr. Clay.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

"As to Mr. Clay, an assault upon his character is a national insult. He is from the nails of his toes to the end of his grey locks, national property—bone of American bone and flesh of American flesh, and Mr. Benton might as well attempt to cut down an oak tree with a penknife as to prick the patriotic old Kentuckian with the dart of his satire. The sting of a wasp bears no resemblance to the sword of Achilles."

Phonography.—A lazy boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus:—&ru Jaxn.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

We hear many things from the Federal metropolis, some grave and some trivial, which we shall detail very briefly as they come to us, without vouching for any thing.

First and foremost, it is said, that Senator Foote has become the Editor to a great extent of the Washington Union.—As his course on the Compromise has compromised him at home, when his present term expires, he will become ostensibly as well as substantially connected with the Union if the Union survives so long.

In the second place, it is dinged into your ears at every Hotel, and at the corner of every street, that *since last Sunday week*, the Union has become involved in greater peril than was ever known or dreampt of. (Which Union, whether the American or the Washington is not stated.) The only thing that can possibly save it from instant destruction is the passage of the Compromise with the Texas clause. That the Compromise is in imminent peril—and that the Southern opposition to it will probably prove fatal to it.

In the 3d place, that on the Sunday referred to, a meeting of a portion of the Southern Democratic delegation was held to reconcile differences, and unite the party in support of the Compromise and to save the Washington Union from its "ruinous contracts." That both objects wholly failed—that a majority of the members present utterly repudiated the Compromise, and not only refused to aid in relieving the Union from its "ruinous contracts," but expressed a lively satisfaction at the prospect of the downfall of the Union and "the old Enquirer." An article in the Union of Sunday last, would seem to give a strange confirmation to this rumor. But we only give it for what it is worth—as we know nothing of ourselves.

In the 4th place—and this presents, if true, one of the strangest vicissitudes in the annals of politics, chequered as those annals are by every sort of incongruity—it is said, that nothing stands between the Washington Union and ruin, but Henry Clay—that if he will not or cannot by his influence in Congress, relieve that paper from its ruinous contracts, its destruction is inevitable—that the Southern Democrats will not aid it, but will rejoice in its overthrow. This we repeat does present a most extraordinary spectacle. An Editor at the foot of the man, whom for 30 years he has pursued with remorseless ferocity! Mr. Clay is of a generous and forgiving temper, and he may put forth his great abilities to save his old assailant. But after exerting all his powers, he may fail. He certainly will fail, it is thought, if the Compromise does not pass. But time will disclose.—*Richmond Whig.*

Congress.—One might hope from a decision yesterday that the Senate was almost in sight of land. This decision was the adoption, by a large majority, of Mr. Soule's amendment to the compromise bill, stipulating "that when the new Territories shall be admitted as States they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe at the time of their admission." How much may be inferred from the strong support which this provision received, we cannot undertake positively to say, but we presume that its adoption has not only gained friends for the bill, but promises an earlier disposition of the whole subject in the Senate than we could have before ventured to anticipate.—*National Intell.*

Compromise Petition.—We learn that the petition to be sent from this city, asking our Senators and Representatives to vote for the compromise bill, of the committe of thirteen, has already received upwards of *twenty thousand* signatures.—Many hundred signatures will, no doubt, be added during the week.—*N. Y. Com.*

The Administration and our Foreign Affairs.—The Alexandria Gazette well says it is but doing an act of sheer justice to the administration, to refer to the really able manner in which it has managed all the foreign affairs of the government, since it came into power. Numerous and important questions have continually sprung up, ever since Gen. Taylor commenced his official term, and yet he has met them all with a promptness, energy, and decision, which has inspired confidence at home and respect abroad. The ability of the Secretary of State, in all negotiations, and in the arrangement of disputed points, has been signally displayed. In short, the whole policy of the administration with regard to our Foreign Relations, has been eminently American, liberal, manly, consistent, and discreet. We have asked for nothing that is not right—we have submitted to nothing that is wrong. The history of the government will show hereafter that this judgment is correct. It is proper that due credit should be given to the administration for its wise course.

Boston, June 18.

The Case of Dr. John W. Webster.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the decision of the court on the petition of Professor Webster for a writ of error. The court refused to grant the petition, and the case remains as before. There is little probability of the prisoner's escaping the execution of his awful sentence.

It is said that Father Matthew has administered the Temperance Pledge, so far, to five millions, eight hundred thousand persons.

An exchange paper says: "When you see a gentleman at midnight, sitting on the stoop, in front of his house, combing his hair with the door scraper, you may conclude he has been out at an evening party."

The Edgeville Advertiser contains the names of forty-five persons announced in that District, as candidates for various offices of "profit and trust."

The Richmond, Fredricksburg and Potomac R. Road for the year ending on the 1st of April, realized an advance of $40,300 over the income of the preceding year.

Mr. Mangum, of N. C. has been called home by domestic causes. He has paired off with Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas, on the Compromise.

"Why is a certain tree called a *weeping* willow?" asked a schoolmaster, addressing one of his pupils. "Because you take sticks from it to whip the boys."

N. C. University.—Absence from town and the crowded state of our last paper prevented a due notice of the late Commencement. The Raleigh Star says,—

We learn that there was a very large concourse of persons in attendance, and that every thing passed off in a remarkably pleasant manner. On Tuesday evening the declaimers selected from the Freshman Class, acquitted themselves with credit. On Wednesday morning Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville, delivered a capital address before the two Literary Societies, which was regarded as a most rich and beautiful production. On the evening of the same day, Dr. Thomas H. Wright of Wilmington, made an eloquent and feeling address to the Alumni Association, after which the representatives from the Sophomore Class declaimed.

The Valedictory Sermon, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hooper, was regarded by all who heard it, as a most highly finished and excellent discourse.

The following was the order of Exercises for Commencement Day:

FORENOON.

Sacred Music, by the Salem Band.

PRAYER.

1. Oration.—Latin Salutatory. Richard Hines, Jr., Raleigh.
2. Oration.—"Quo Difficilius Hoc Præclarius." Washington C. Kerr, Greensborough.
3. Oration.—"Influence of Religion on Law." John Manning, Jr., Norfolk, Va.
4. Oration.—"Infidelity." Benjamin R. Huske, Fayetteville.
5. Oration.—"Vincat Utilitas." Edward C. Chambers, Montgomery co.
6. Oration.—"The Co-operation of Christianity and Philosophy towards the Civilization of Mankind." William H. Johnston, Tarborough.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration.—"Dismemberment of Poland."—Richard H. Whitfield, Demopolis, Ala.
2. Oration—"Honor to the Distinguished Dead —its influence upon the character of a Nation." Julius A. Caldwell, Salisbury.
3. Oration.—"The early History of North Carolina." Lawrence Smith, Scotland Neck.
4. Oration.—"Revolution and Reforms of the XIX Century." Thomas Settle, Jr., Rockingham co.
5. Oration.—"Reformation of the XVI Century." Henry Hardie, Raleigh
6. The reading of the Annual Report.
7. The Conferring of Degrees.
8. Oration.—The Valedictory. Jno. Hill, Wilmington.
9. Sacred Music.
10. Benediction.

The following young gentlemen received the degree of A. B.

Joel Clifton Blake,	Washington C. Kerr,
J. F. Cain,	John Manning, Jr.
Julius A. Caldwell,	James R. Mendenhall,
A. Holt Carrigan,	Robert H. Sandford,
E. Coke Chambers,	Thomas Settle, Jr.,
J. La Fayette Gorrell,	Joseph G. Small,
Robert A. Hairston,	Robert L. Smith,
Henry Hardie,	Samuel Irwin Whitfield.
Madison Hawkins,	Richard H. Whitfield,
John Hill,	W. Whyte,
Richard Hines, Jr.,	Wm. H. Johnston,
Benjamin R. Huske.	

A correspondent of the Register says,—

The speeches of Mr. Kerr, Mr. Huske, and Mr. Johnston, bore off the palm—I was specially pleased with that of the former. It appeared more purely original than any other I heard. If I mistake not, Mr. Kerr's delivery has been modelled upon that of the Rev. Mr. Deems.—There is considerable resemblance between the two gentlemen. Mr. Huske's speech was perhaps the most gracefully delivered; it evidently excited much attention in the audience. Mr. Johnston's was an effort after my own heart, metaphysical, acute, judicious; of that class of thought which we call the Philosophy of History. I was glad to see a young gentleman of whom such high hopes are entertained employing himself in investigations so rare, profound and instructive. The Valedictory by Mr. Hill was best complimented by the uncontrollable emotions of his classmates and the sympathy of the audience.

From the College Report, I learned that the First Distinction in the Senior Class was shared by Messrs. Hill, Johnston and Kerr; the Second by Messrs. Caldwell, Chambers, Hines, Huske, Manning and Smith; the Third by Messrs. Hardie, R. H. Whitfield and Settle. Mr. Hines was absent from no College duty during the four years, including nearly 5000 attendances. Mr. Johnston was absent but twice from Prayers and once from Recitation.

In the Sophomore Class, the First Distinction was assigned to Mr. Moore; the Second to Messrs. Gilliam, Siler and J. J. Slade—and also, in lower degree, to Messrs. Brett, Newby and A. R. Smith. Mr. J. J. Slade has not been absent during the two years of his career.

In the Freshman Class, the First Distinction was assigned to Messrs. Hall, Lawrence, J. L. Morehead, Powell, J. M. Spencer and White; the Second to Messrs. Battle, Chambers, Pool, Scales, Torrence and Whitfield. Messrs. Bullock, Ferebee, Lawrence, J. L. Morehead, Pool, Robinson, J. M. Spencer and Whitfield, have not been absent during the year.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred in regular course upon the following Alumni: Messrs. J. S. Amis, W. W. Avery, C. C. Battle, W. S. Bryan, Geo. Hairston, Wm. Hill, E. C. Hines, D. S. Johnston, J. J. Kindred, R. S. Mason, J. D. Myrick, R. W. Winborne, Doctors P. A. Holt, T. N. Mebane, J. W. Tucker and J. T. Watson, Gen. E. J. Mallett, the Rev. T. F. Davis, and the Hon. J. C. Dobbin; and also upon the Rev. J. B. Donnelly. The Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon Joseph J. Davis, Esq., of Franklin county. LL D's, none; D. D's, none.

The Caldwell Monument Fund was increased from $650 to $793, by subscriptions during the week.

Wake Forest College.—The Annual Commencement took place on the 13th inst. The Graduating Class consisted of

Mr. John C. Carlisle, Robeson county, second distinction. The Study of the Classics.

Mr. Benj. W. Justice, Wake county, first distinction. The proper Spirit of an American Citizen.

Mr. David R. Wallace, Pitt county, first distinction. Truth essential to Progress, with the Valedictory addresses.

Messrs. Justice and Wallace, having both received the first distinction, cast lots for the valedictory.

We learn that Gen. Saunders said, in his *characteristic* speech in the Democratic Convention, that the Whigs had stolen their "*thunder*," but left the "*lightning*."

The General appears to be more conversant with *politics, office*, the "*true* Democratic doctrine" about Internal Improvements, and such like matters, than with Natural Philosophy. We have always understood the lightning comes *before* the thunder. Our democratic friends had the *lightning*—and a broad streak of it, too, to the tune of 8,000, in the Old Zac storm—the *thunder* they will get in August next!

Raleigh Register.

Buffalo, June 17.

Burning of a Steamer—Awful Loss of Life.—The steamer "Griffith" on her way up from Buffalo when about 20 miles below Cleveland, at about 5 o'clock this morning, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. The mate who swam ashore for help, reached Cleveland and reports only 30 saved, who swam ashore. Capt. Roby, his wife and child are among the lost. It is reported that betwenn 200 and 300 were on board, mostly emigrants. If this is a correct estimate, the number of lost may probably exceed two hundred.

The scenes on the burning wreck are described as having been agonizing in the extreme.

It is impossible yet to ascertain the cause of the disaster, or to give any further particulars. It is the greatest calamity that has occurred on Lake Erie, since the destruction by fire of the steamer "Erie," some years ago.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Observer.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

According to a previous understanding, quite a respectable number of the citizens of the vicinity of McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, met on the 8th June, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

On motion of the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, the meeting was organized by calling S. V. Simons, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of Pilate Fry as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Dr. Peacock, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the occasion; and also that suitable persons be selected to read the Declaration of Independence and deliver an Oration.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Allison, W. M. Peacock, Esq., was appointed Orator of the Day, with D. N. Patterson as Alternate; and N. T. Bowden to read the Declaration of Independence, with S. V. Simons as Alternate.

On motion of T. S. Jordan, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Toasts, viz: O. Wylie, Esq., Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, P. M. Powell, Dr. O. Hadley, Rev. R. J. Ledbetter, Rev. Jno. E. Chambers, John P. Little, Dr. J. F. Montgomery, Dr. J. F. Allison, A. A. Robinson, Dr. C. Peacock, Dr. T. S. Winslow, and, on motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion of W. M. Peacock, Esq., A. H. Saunders was appointed Marshal of the Day.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

S. V. SIMONS, Chairman.

PILATE FRY, Secretary.

For the Observer.

A Meeting of Subscribers, and others interested in the construction of a Bridge across the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville, assembled in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday June 15, 1850.

On motion, Joel Williams, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James W. Strange requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a General Committee was appointed to take charge of the subscription Books, with power and authority to appoint local committees whenever they may deem it necessary, to procure additional subscriptions, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in Fayetteville on Saturday, July 6th, 1850.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to compose said Committee: Joel Williams, James W. Strange, John Waddill, Neill McDougald, Robert Williams, Nathan K. McDuffie, Wm. S. Latta, Jesse H. Hawley, and Thomas R. Underwood.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to ascertain the best crossing place for said Bridge, its probable cost, and some plan to effect the early building of the same.

On motion, the following gentlemen compose said Committee: D. G. McRae, Thos. S. Lutterloh, Wm. S. Latta, John Eccles, Joel Williams, and Thos. R. Underwood.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Saturday, July 6th, 1850.

The town papers are requested to copy.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Ch'n.

James W. Strange, Sec'y.

For the Observer.

BISHOP IVES'S SUMMER VISITATION, 1850.

3rd Sunday after Trinity, (June 15th.) St. Mathew's Church, Hillsborough.

4th Sunday after Trinity, Trinity Church, Wilkesborough.

Tuesday 25th June, Valley of the Yadkin.

5th Sunday after Trinity, Valle Crucis, Watauga Co.—Ordination.

Wednesday, 3d July, Lenoir, Caldwell Co.

Friday 5th July, Perkin's Settlement, John's River.

6th Sunday after Trinity, Morganton, Burke Co.

Wednesday 10th, Rutherfordton, Rutherford Co.

Friday 12th, Lincolnton, Lincoln Co.

7th Sunday after Trinity, Christ Church, Rowan Co. Any Candidates for Confirmation in St. Andrew's parish, Rowan Co., and St. Phillip's, Mocksville, will oblige the Bishop by meeting him at Christ Church.

7th Sunday after Trinity, at night, St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, and also Monday 15th.

Wednesday 17th, Lexington, Davidson Co.

8th Sunday after Trinity, St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough.

Catechism and Holy Communion as usual.

For the Observer.

SPEAK SOFTLY.

Speak softly—Let no angry word,
Be to thy parents spoken,
Let them in obedience see,
True love and filial devotion.

Speak softly—It will give relief,
To hearts with care opprest,
It is the language which will soothe,
The dying parent's troubled breast.

Speak softly—'Tis a little word,
But has a magic spell,
It sheds its influence o'er the heart,
From affection's deepest well,

Speak softly—It costs but little more,
But what it's wonderous power,
The sternest heart is made to yield,
As 'neath the blast the gentlest flower.

J. B., Elizabethtown.

Mail Robber Arrested.—We learn that Mr. Shallcross, special agent of the Post Office Department, arrested, on the 12th inst., Thos. H. Harvey, assistant post, master at Newbern, N. C., for stealing letters from that office. Several petty robberies have taken place on this route.

Cotton Blooms and Crops.—The subjoined table will be read with curiosity—if not with profit by our planting friends. It shows the date of bloom and frost, with the crop of each season, from 1836 to date:

Date of Bloom.	Date of Frost.	Extent of Crop.
1836 4th June.	14th October.	1,432,000 bls.
1837 7th May.	27th October.	1,800,000 "
1838 14th June.	7th October.	1,360,000 "
1839 24th May.	7th Nov'r.	2,117,000 "
1840 6th June.	17th October.	1,634,000 "
1841 10th June.	15th October.	1,683,000 "
1842 17th May.	1st Novem'r.	2,379,000 "
1843 12th June.	15th October.	2,030,000 "
1844 31st May.	30th October.	2,394,000 "
1845 30th May.	3rd Novem'r.	2,100,000 "
1846 10th June.	1st Novem'r.	1,800,000 "
1847 29th May.	27th Novem'r.	2,348,000 "
1848 30th May.	20th Novem'r.	*2,700,000 "
1849 15th June.	10th Decem'r.	2,000,000 "

* Of which 200,000 bales were left over from preceding season.

Taking the above as a criterion, we may as well prepare for a short crop. In Central Georgia there are no blooms yet, and no prospect of any before the 18th to the 24th. Judging from this, we are destined to have another short crop. True there has been more ground planted than usual; but in many sections immense tracts of rich cotton lands, which last year were cultivated, are under water and cannot be planted this season.

Macon Journal.

When a lie gets into the world, you may batter it about until the life is apparently extinct, but next day you will meet it as fresh and vigorous as ever.

4th of July.—We take pleasure in stating that Mr. John K. Strange has consented to deliver the Oration, on the approaching Anniversary; and Mr. Josiah E. Bryan will read the Declaration of Independence.—*North Carolinian.*

New Post Office.—A new Post Office has been established at Barclaysville, in Cumberland County, of which C. C. Barbee, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster. As the new P. O. is upon the stage road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, we suppose there will be a daily mail.

A Post Office has been established in Chatham county, called Evans's Mills,—R. A. Stuart, Postmaster.

The Difference.—We were present at both the Whig and Locofoco Conventions. The Whig Convention was more numerously attended than any preceding Convention of the kind, ever held in the State. The Locofocos were few and far between, some 35 counties represented.

The Whigs looked cheerful, gay, lively, and enthusiastic. The Locos, forlorn, gloomy, and desponding. The Whigs used the most courteous language, whenever they referred to their opponents, the most of their speeches being made up by portraying the beauties of their principles, while the speeches of the locofocos were only a strain of abuse and slander of the Whig party. We heard it remarked, that the Locofocos were betraying their feelings very plainly by this course, as abuse has ever been considered the "dying struggle." The Whigs were bragging that their candidate would be elected by at least five thousand, while the Locos said they would give them a hard "run" in 1852, when, by that time, they expected to settle the "Rail Road" difficulty.—*Goldsboro' Telegraph.*

A. J. Currie and John Gunn are the Whig candidates for the Commons in Robeson county. If the Whigs of Robeson do not now CURRY and lay flat the Locofoco candidates of their county they hardly need try again for awhile. We shall listen in August for a good report from the Robeson Gunn.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A Washington letter writer to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

It is said that Mr. Clay will, as soon as the compromise bill passes, retire from the Senate. He will leave Washington for Ashland, immediately after its final passage.

If you want to get into hot water, just tell your wife she ain't as good looking as she used to be. If you escape a cup of hot tea, we are mistaken.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A MEETING of the friends of the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, will be held at Jordan's Store, Montgomery county, on Thursday the 4th day of July next. One or more of the Commissioners appointed at Fayetteville will be present, to make such statements as the occasion may require. All persons interested are invited to attend.

HENRY LILLY, Chairman
of Board of Commissioners.

June 21, 1850.

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR JULY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

$14,000!! $8,000!

200 Prizes of $500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 75, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 6, 1850.

Lowest three number Prizes $500.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,173, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 (lowest 3 number prizes,) of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

$45,000!

$20,000! $10,000!

16 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 78 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 13, 1850.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

Making more Prizes than Blanks.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $45,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,582, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 25 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	21 25

$35,319.

$15,000! $10,000!

30 of $2,000 are $60,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 81, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 20, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,319, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,620, 30 Prizes of 2,000, 30 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

Capital Prize $70,588!

ENTITLING THE LUCKY HOLDER TO

60,000 Dollars Nett. Also

$35,294, Nett $30,000,

$23,529, Nett $20,000,

$11,764, Nett $10,000,

215 Prizes of $1,176, nett $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class G, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 27, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

RICH AND RARE SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,588, 1 of 35,294, 1 of 23,529, 1 of 11,764, 1 of 11,051, 215 Prizes of 1,176, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

23td-pdj Alexandria, Virginia.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY,

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

GOV. MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Manly proposes to meet and address his fellow-citizens, at the following places and times:

Wentworth, Rockingham,	Saturday,	June 29.
Germantown,	Monday,	July 1.
Salem,	Wednesday,	" 3.
Rockford,	Friday,	" 5.
Jefferson,	Monday,	" 8.
Watauga C. H.,	Wednesday,	" 10.
Wilkesborough,	Friday,	" 12.
Lenoir,	Monday,	" 15.
Morganton,	Wednesday,	" 17.
Marion,	Friday,	" 19.
Ashville,	Monday,	" 22.
Waynesville,	Wednesday,	" 24.
Scott's Creek,	Thursday,	" 25.
Franklin,	Saturday,	" 27.
Murphy,	Tuesday,	" 30.

CANDIDATES.

Rowan and Davie.—J. A. Lillington has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Senator in this District.

Rowan.—Hamilton C. Jones and A. H. Caldwell are the Whig candidates for the Commons.

Richmond.—Col. Walter L. Steele, Oliver H. Dockery, and Saunders M. Ingram, all Whigs, are candidates for the Commons.

Craven.—Hon. W. H. Washington, Whig, for the Senate; W. B. Wadsworth and Alonzo T. Jerkins, Whigs, for the Commons. Mr. Wadsworth has declined the nomination

Cumberland.—The North Carolinian announces the following Ticket: For the Senate, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron. For the Commons, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin and Geo. W. Pegram, Esq.

Beaufort.—Allen Grist for the Senate, Wm. H. Tripp and J. R. Stubbs for the Commons. All Whigs.

Orange.—The Whig Ticket is now complete. Chesley F. Faucett for Senate; Josiah Turner, Jr., Jones Watson, Wm. W. Guess, and Col. D. C. Parrish for the Commons.

Granville.—The Whig Ticket is complete in this county also. Col. S. S. Royster for the Senate; Wm. R. Wiggins, Col. Lewis Parham, and Jas. S. Amis for the Commons.

The Salisbury Watchman says, in reference to the scheme of a Plank Road to Centre, Stanly County, projected in this place, that it "will tap one of the most wealthy sections of the State.—The Pee Dee valley is equalled by few sections as it respects agricultural wealth. If this project is prosecuted we predict it will find favor in this county. That is the route our people wanted the Fayetteville and Western plank road to take.—There are a large number of citizens here who would have taken stock in that road could they have had any assurance that that route would be selected. There are many others who would have gone into it for the sake of a plank road to Gold Hill. Now, if Fayetteville, Anson, Richmond, and Stanly shall set about this work in earnest, there will be presented a strong inducement for the friends of a road by that route, to come to the rescue, and have it continued on to this place.—Of one fact there can be no doubt, and that is, the road will pay well between this place and Centre, and especially between this place and Gold Hill. Cheraw would consult her interest by subscribing for a road to connect at Centre, or some other convenient point."

We are glad to see this project so approved at Salisbury, and hope that substantial aid will be extended to it. Encouraging letters have been received from gentlemen on the line of the road, and in pursuance of an invitation to that effect, a committee has been appointed to attend a meeting at Jordan's Store, Montgomery, on the 4th of July. On that day a great gathering is expected at that place.

A Plank Road Load.—A gentleman of this county brought to market a few days ago, in his wagon, one hundred and five bushels of corn.—The wagon was drawn by four mules,

The ill humor and reckless assertions, (to say nothing as to the language in which they are clothed,) of the North Carolinian, induce us to believe that that paper is ill at ease in regard to the results of the late State Conventions. It pronounces "a wilful misrepresentation," the statement of the Biblical Recorder, that Mr. Leak had been nominated by the Locofoco Convention.—The Biblical Recorder is quite able to take care of itself; but it really seems to us an unjustifiable harshness to accuse the Editor of a Religious paper, and a Minister of the Gospel at that, of wilful misrepresentation as to a mere political event, about which he could have no motive, even if he had the will, to misstate the truth. We have exchanged with that paper for years, but have no knowledge of the Editor's politics, whether he be Whig or Loco.

But was it "a wilful misrepresentation" in a member of the Locofoco Convention to state that Mr. Leak had been nominated? We have no wish to mention his name, but that and the name of the gentleman to whom he communicated *his* understanding of the action of the Convention, can be known if desired.

In another paragraph the Carolinian quotes from this paper as follows:—

"We must not be understood as saying that every member of the convention voted for the nomination. There were two or three who did not, but in every instance they were in a minority in the delegations of their respective counties."

And adds,—

"Two or three"! This is the way the readers of the whig papers are to be humbugged into the belief that it was all harmony. We venture to say, from what we heard, that there were at least 50 men in that convention strongly opposed to the nomination of Gov. Manly. But of course they saw there was a majority against them; and from courtesy, if nothing else, they would not make a public noise of their discontent."

We fear that the Editor of the Carolinian kept very bad company whilst in Raleigh, if he heard that "there were at least 50 men in that Convention strongly opposed to the nomination of Gov. Manly." If there were five such men, it is more than we know or believe, and we had some opportunity to learn the state of feeling among the Delegates.

The Carolinian says, it has seen and heard of a "*dozen prominent* Whigs in this region who are opposed to Gov. Manly, and have said they would not vote for him." Perhaps these dozen prominent Whigs are like the *Whig*, (as the Carolinian called him,) who wrote some anonymous articles in the Carolinian, a year ago, abusive of Gov. Manly, and whom we afterwards ascertained to be no Whig, but a Locofoco, (or as he called himself, a democrat.)

"Let it be observed that these resolutions [the resolutions of the Whig State Convention,] do not take the bold ground that the judges, &c., "and other officers," *ought to be* elected by the people; but that the will of the people ought to be ascertained; which plainly means thus; we cannot favor such a *democratic* demonstration, yet we fear to oppose it, and we agree that *if the people desire it*, we must submit." Let them have credit then for being at least *accommodating!* What does the democratic convention say upon these points? why that the land qualification *ought to be* abolished, and the judges *ought to be* elected. There is something bold and grand in that; no equivocating and sheltering behind ifs and ands. We, the democratic people of the State, are for these measures; who is against them? We want no shuffling. Let the whig people speak out. Their *convention* was afraid to do it.—*N. Carolinian.*

The Whig party is content to hold the sound *Republican* doctrine, that the majority of the people have a right to make their Constitution what they please—to keep it as it is, or to change it. Suppose it turn out, upon a vote, that the majority of the people are *against* any change? Will any true Republican, in that event, dare to say that *it ought to be changed*, in defiance of the will of the majority? Would this be Republicanism? It may be modern democracy, or locofocoism, but it is not republicanism. We are for no such "bold ground" as this, which sets up the dictum of 111 men over the will of the majority of the people of North Carolina.

The Whig party is opposed to making a party question of a great proposition of that sort. They think that all propositions for changes of the organic law ought to be kept aloof from the party politics of the day. And unless they are kept aloof the most disastrous consequences will ensue. If made party questions, and it should ever unfortunately happen that Locofocoism gets in the ascendant, what is to prevent it from decreeing the disfranchisement of the Whigs, or imposing all the burdens of taxation on them?

As for these particular changes, which the Whigs propose to submit to the people for their decision, a number of members of our Convention declared incidentally, in debate, their approbation of them. But whether a majority were for them or not, we know not, for no question was taken or raised. Every man is left free to vote as he pleases! Is it so with the Locofocos? We suppose not, for their body unanimously resolved that the changes *ought to be* made. Now as we know there are many of the party who think they ought not to be made, what will they do? Go it blind? or maintain their right of thinking for themselves?

Mr. Reid, has, it seems, accepted the Locofoco nomination as a candidate for Governor. We were simple enough to suppose that he meant something when he published a letter declaring that

"I believe that my nomination is not desirable to a portion of my fellow-citizens, without whose cordial and zealous aid my friends could not expect to elect me. * * * Regarding, as I do, the harmony and success of the Democratic party, as being of more importance to the State than the mere gratification of my own personal wishes on the subject, I conceive it due alike to myself and to my friends to respectfully decline the nomination, and to request the Convention not to consider my name as one of those from among which the selection is to be made."

And that he was not practising a deception when he said, over and often, to Whigs and Locofocos, publicly and privately, that he would not be a candidate. We thereupon did not believe that he would stand. But he does, and for one we say, so be it! We have beat him once, when we thought there was no danger. We can do it again, now that we are warned against supineness. Let every Whig buckle on his armor, and stand up for his principles. Let us have no divisions, no luke warmness; but let every man do his best to prevent the Old North State from incurring any suspicion of changing her sound Whig politics.

It is attempted to make the public believe that Mr. Reid was the unanimous choice of his party. *Mr. Reid himself knows better!* The members of the Convention know better. One of them, a prominent speaking member, told us on the day before the nomination, that Mr. Dobbin would certainly be the nominee.

The Resolutions of the Locofoco Convention are a queer batch. The 2d charges Gen. Taylor "with having failed in the discharge of his high functions, by committing them to his Cabinet."—The 6th charges him with a continued persistence in his "peculiar plan" [as to California, &c.] as "one out of many violations of his pledge given before his election." Here it will be seen that he is charged with surrendering his powers to his Cabinet, and in the next breath with unduly persisting in the exercise of those powers! And we doubt not that every one of the gentlemen who participated in the concoction of these conflicting resolutions, charged Gen. Taylor, before he was elected, with refusing to give any pledges at all!

Resolution 3d avows a determination, "happen what may, to resist all palpable violations of the Constitution." Resolution 7th declares that "the South feels that the Missouri Compromise detracts from her constitutional rights; yet for the love of the Union this Convention is willing to abide by it, and would cheerfully see all the distracting questions settled on this basis." And this is the *only* plan which the Convention recommends for such settlement! What! Could they find nothing else, is there no mode by which the question might be settled without detracting from the Constitutional rights of the South? Could this council of the wise men of the party discover no plan but an unconstitutional one, for settling the question? What becomes of those *brave words* put forth in resolution 3d? They are all "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The Raleigh Register quotes the Hon. A. W. Venable as having said, no longer ago than 1849, "I WOULD HAVE MY RIGHT ARM TORN FROM ITS SOCKET, BEFORE I WOULD VOTE FOR THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

But what is *not* in the resolutions is equally worthy of remark with what *is* in them. *There is not the most remote allusion in them to the Wilmot Proviso!* This is accounted for by the fact, that David S. Reid *not only believes the Wilmot Proviso constitutional*, but *actually voted for it*, in the Oregon Bill, when he was in Congress, on the 16th of January, 1847.

Such are the resolutions, and such is the candidate, put forward by the Locofoco Convention of North Carolina, on the 14th of June 1850.

On the subject of Mr. Reid's vote, the Raleigh Register says,—

"*Mr. Calhoun*, whom they have all deified, declared that the passage of the Oregon Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it, was the opening wedge to the encroachments which are now being attempted upon our rights! So said their whole Party, yet they ask the People of North Carolina to cast their votes for a man, who surrendered their rights and honor and opened the doors of the citadel to Free Soilers and Abolitionists—aye, to sustain David S. Reid, whose name stands recorded upon the Journals of the House of Representatives in favor of that same Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso shining forth as its most prominent feature! What a monument of infamy to him, is this vote, and what a monument of the inconsistency of Loco Focoism is his nomination!

"Let our friends hold them to the record.—Make them "face the music." What a charming friend of the South! Side by side with *Giddings & Co.*, in giving us the first stab!"

The Whig Convention, at Raleigh, was a great affair in the opinion of those who attended it; but after all, there were but 44 counties out of the 70 in the State; and 160 delegates. Now, the Democratic party had 35 counties represented, being only 9 less than 44; and 125 delegates; so that in point of numbers the difference was but small; in point of talents, we doubt if we were behind at all; and in point of unanimity, there is no question that we were far ahead of the whig Convention.

North Carolinian.

A friend who has carefully counted the official list of Delegates, as published in the Carolinian itself, assures us that there are exactly 118, all told, and that seven of these were names published twice, or thrice; so that there were only 111, instead of 125 Delegates. How many of these came in under the Rucker resolution adopted by the Convention, inviting all good democrats to take seats, we know not. The Wilmington Journal "does not recollect that one democrat took his seat in virtue of the motion." It was a water haul, was it?

The Hillsborough Democrat expresses "wonder and amazement," that the Editor of this paper, as one of the Committee of the late Whig Convention which reported the resolutions, should have agreed to those which recommend the submission of the subject of free suffrage to the people for decision. It charges us with having, two years ago, "poured forth the most virulent abuse against the author of this noble principle, and all his defenders and supporters." The Editor regrets that he has not the files of the Observer as proof of what he asserts.

He has reason to regret it; for *there is no foundation whatever for his statement.* We indulged in no virulent abuse of the author of the free suffrage question nor of Mr. Reid, (and they are not the same person—the Hon. Senator Douglas of Illinois being the admitted originator of that test for the election of 1848.) If the Editor had had our files he would have found, in the Observer of Aug. 29, 1848, the following reply to the Wilmington Journal:—

"So far from the Observer *opposing* Free Suffrage before the Election, it said nothing on the subject, except so far as was necessary to expose Reid's miserable attempt to humbug the people. As regarded the merits of Free Suffrage itself, the Observer took no part either for or against it—regarding it as not a proper subject to be brought into a heated party canvass, but rather as one which should be decided by the people in a cool, calm, and dispassionate manner, and free from all party bias."

We regret that the Democrat is not able to discriminate between opposition in 1848, to the springing upon the people, as a party question, for party purposes, of a change which they had never called for,—and a perfect willingness, then or now, to let the people decide the question for themselves. We defy the Democrat to show that either Dr. Hill, Mr. Rayner, Mr. Boyden, the Editor of this paper, (all of whom it mentions by name,) or any other member of the Committee, ever was in favor of refusing to the people the right to decide the question for themselves. Indeed Mr. Rayner presented a bill, in the last Legislature, to get a vote of the people on the question; but it was rejected, not by Whig votes alone, but by votes of members of both political parties.

A Question.—If, as the Wilmington Journal informs us, "there was no struggle" in the Locofoco Convention in regard to the nomination; and if, as the official account of the proceedings states, Mr. Reid was unanimously nominated, what became of those delegates who were *instructed* by their constituents to vote for Mr. Dobbin, and Mr. Leak, and perhaps others? Will somebody inform us? Did any "democrat" dare to disobey instructions, to violate the will of the people, without even a struggle?

The United States and Spain.—It is understood that the Governor of Havana has released the Contoy prisoners, and thus put an end to all fears of a collision between the two countries.

The Remington Bridge.—A beautiful wooden bridge has been built at Montgomery, Ala., 436 feet long, and 10 feet wide, in a single span, at a cost of about $2000 only. Mr. Remington says he can build a span 1320 feet long. It is said to be of great strength, "owing to the peculiar construction of the longitudinal supporters, which gives to those supporters the tenacity that wood has when it is sought to draw it apart. Thus this Bridge is capable of supporting as great weight as would be required *to pull asunder the fibres of the longitudinal supporters.*

It is as beautiful in its appearance as a wire suspension Bridge, which would cost ten times more than Remington's. Among its main advantages, are these:

It is the cheapest Bridge in the world!

It can be built without supporters for a longer distance than any other bridge!

It is a most beautiful structure and may be made highly ornamental.

The Raleigh Register has a long article reviewing the proceedings and resolutions of the late Whig Convention, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

The Whig Convention.—We had not the time last week to refer with the particularity we desired to the Resolutions passed by this body. We have before stated and here repeat, that no Convention of the Whig Party ever assembled in the State, in which there was more of unanimity and enthusiasm than the one whose proceedings are still fresh in the minds of all who had the pleasure of attending it. It is true there were differences of opinion amongst our friends, upon some points, but they were such as were reconciled after a free and patriotic interchange of sentiment, and candid and fair discussion. No principle was sacrificed, no feelings were wounded, no preferences or partialities treated with unkindness or disrespect, in arriving at that unanimity which characterised the final action of the Convention. We were present during the whole sittings, public and private, of that body, and we heard nothing said, saw nothing done, at any time, which was calculated to produce, or did produce, heartburnings. If the temper of any one was for a moment ruffled, during the conflict of intellect with intellect, we did not perceive it. If it appeared, it must have passed quickly away, like a summer cloud. We had not the pleasure of attending the deliberations of the Committee of eighteen which was appointed to report Resolutions, but we have been informed by one who was himself but a listener and looker-on, that they were marked with ability and the true Whig spirit. Glorious indeed has been this gathering of Whig hearts and Whig minds from every section of the State, for it has resulted in a reconciliation of old differences, the removal of unfounded prejudices, and the union of ALL in the good old cause, which has so often nerved the arm, and emboldened the heart of the patriot.

The Ninth Resolution approves the administration of Gov. Manly, and speaks in complimentary terms of the manner in which he has performed the duties of his high office. There was not a dissenting voice to this Resolution! If Gov. Manly has erred in any particular in the performance of his official duties, it was an error of the head and not of the heart. He has met with unkindness from some, who misunderstood his reasons, and misrepresented his motives. But he has pursued the even tenor of his way, believing that the people—that great constituency to whose opinion we must all submit, will judge him *justly* after a fair and impartial hearing. He will now be heard before that great constituency, and we believe will be approved by them. And are we going too far to call upon every true Whig in the State to rally around him? If there have been personal differences in the way heretofore, will they not sacrifice them for the good of the cause, and the success of our principles? Is the gratification of these personal feelings of more value than the success of the Whig cause? If so, then indeed have we lived to witness a melancholy change! How very different in 1840! How different in 1844! How different in 1848, when so many thousands of the great Whig Party dashed away as a thing of naught their personal preferences, and rallied around the old Hero of Palo Alto. Come up then Whigs of North Carolina to the fight. Bring with you the true spirit—*the spirit of men, of patriots, of lovers of the Union, of contemners of fanaticism*,—AND ALL WILL BE WELL!

Mr. Mann and Mr. Webster.—The reader will no doubt recollect the brief paragraph in Mr. Webster's letter to the people of Newburyport in which he disposed of Mr. Horace Mann, Member of Congress from Massachusetts. We have never seen any operation more effectually performed.

Mr. Mann has published a letter four and a half columns long, in reply to that little paragraph. He accuses Mr. Webster of childish criticism, of being "ill-tempered," of being a man of "puerility," a "maligner of Judge Story," a blind "Polyphemus," etc.

Poor Mann! He has undertaken a herculean task. But he has the honor, (the only one likely to accrue to him from the contest,) of shooting at a shining mark.

Mr. M. has lately received a severe castigation in a pamphlet published by a grandson of the late John Jacob Astor, in reply to an attack on Mr. Astor for his meanness, as Mr. Mann called it, in leaving *only* $400,000 to establish a public library in New York.

Ten cargoes of the iron intended to renew the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, from Norfolk to Weldon, have been received at Norfolk.

From "Sketches of the N. C. Press," by Tacitus, in the N. C. Standard, we learn that there are 46 newspapers published in this State. 36 are political, 5 religious, 2 temperance, 1 agricultural, 1 educational, and 1 deaf mute. Of the 36 political papers, we believe that 26 are Whig.

A Great Discovery, or a Great Humbug.—Some months ago, a Mr. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., stated that he had discovered a process of producing inflammable gas from water, by which the world was to be lighted at a cost next to nothing. He found few so credulous as to treat his pretensions seriously. It appears, however, that he has actually succeeded in making a contract to light the Astor House, in New York. This will test the matter.

The conditions are, that Mr. Paine shall produce at a nominal expense, say five cents per thousand cubic feet, gas enough to light the Astor House for six successive nights. Before he commences, parties are to deposit one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid over to Mr. P. as soon as the trial is declared successful. This is by way of bonus or guarantee, in case there should be a failure to pay over to him the sum of one million, which is to render those parties part proprietors of the invention.

The value of the patent for the United States is fixed at ten millions of dollars, and a joint stock company is to be formed to manage it.

The announcement of this contract produced some commotion in New York,—the prevailing opinion, of course, being adverse to Mr. Paine. Should he succeed, which is not probable, it is well remarked that "we may anticipate the most wonderful changes. It will create as important results as the electric telegraph, and will be even of more benefit to mankind. The apparatus for a dwelling house is the size of a common clock, and with little trouble, not so much as that of winding up a clock, gas enough can be generated to light a large hall. No smoke attends the light, and the production of it is unattended by any danger."

Gen. Lopez.—This individual has been arrested at New Orleans, and after a protracted examination held to bail in the sum of $3000, to appear for trial. It appears to be difficult to get any person to testify against him—that which is every body's business being nobody's.

He was cheered in the court room, and in the streets, and serenaded at night. For these marks of respect he returned thanks in a speech, in which he openly avowed his determination to persist in his schemes against Cuba.

The day is not distant, we predict, when Southern people will see the folly and the wrong of countenancing an interference with the internal affairs of a neighbor. The spirit of fanaticism will not be slow to seize upon such an example, to justify its assaults upon our institutions. And then what reason will the South have for complaint?

Fugitive Slave Case.—Ruel Daggs, of Missouri, has recovered $2,900, in the U. S. District Court for Iowa, against five persons of that State, who harbored and concealed two men, a woman and two small children, slaves to the plaintiff, who had absconded into Iowa. The case elicited much interest, and public opinion sustained the verdict. A new trial was refused; but an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 15th, a very long debate, between several Senators, on the Compromise bill.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 17th, a message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the eleventh instant, inquiring whether any orders have been issued to any military officers at Santa Fe to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country, and to furnish the Senate with copies of any correspondence on the subject.

In this message the President says: "In reply to that resolution I state that no such orders have been given. I herewith present to the Senate copies of all the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All the other orders relating to the subject-matter of the resolution have been heretofore communicated to the Senate. I have already in a former message, referred to the fact that the boundary between Texas and New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received that a certain Robert S. Neighbors, styling himself commissioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe with the view of organizing counties in that district, under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the portion of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and, in my opinion, ought so to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile I think there is no reason for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR."

The Compromise bill coming up, Mr. Webster delivered the remarks which will be found in another column, and which elicited applause in the Senate and galleries.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Soule, viz:

"And when the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission;"

By striking out all after the word "State" and inserting the following:

"At the proper time to be judged of by Congress, the people of said Territory shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution."

After debate by Messrs. Cass, King, Hale, Seward, Baldwin and Soule, the question was taken on the amendment to the amendment, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, and Walker—12.

Nays—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—38.

So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the amendment offered by Mr. Soule, and a debate ensued in which Messrs. Miller, Dodge, of Iowa, Butler, Dayton, Seward, and Douglass participated.

The yeas and nays having been demanded and ordered on the amendment, resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Whitcomb, Yulee—38.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Upham, Walker—12.

So the amendment was agreed to.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hale offered an amendment to the Compromise bill, to add to the 1st section,—

New States, not exceeding two in number, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State of California, be formed of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under provision of said constitution.

To which Mr. Foote proposed to add the words,—

With or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

Mr. Foote's amendment was adopted, and then Mr. Hale withdrew his, which carried Mr. Foote's with it.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved to amend the bill, so as to provide that all local laws in the Territories interfering with or obstructing the right of a citizen under the Constitution, shall be suspended.

This proposition was debated until the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Hale, and it was rejected. The amendment of Mr. Davis was also rejected, 30 to 18.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering other unimportant amendments.

On Thursday, Mr. Clay presented resolutions adopted by the Kentucky Convention for amending the Constitution, in favor of the Union and of the Compromise bill. He remarked that he had never known the people of Kentucky so united, to a degree almost amounting to unanimity, as they now are in favor of the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

The Compromise bill being taken up, Mr. Underwood advocated an amendment which he had offered yesterday, providing that if Texas does not accept the proposal she be sued by the United States, and leave be also granted to her to sue the United States.

A long debate ensued. Mr. Clay was in favor of the principle, but against the amendment now, as embarrassing the question.

Messrs. Badger, Atchison, Dawson, Foote, and Berrien spoke against it. Hoped it would be withdrawn. Finally, it was rejected, 24 to 16.

A motion by Mr. Berrien, to reduce the members of the House of Representatives from California from two to one, was rejected, 31 to 12.

Mr. Berrien then moved to require the Senators and Representatives from California to be elected after the passage of the bill. Rejected, 28 to 12.

The Senate adjourned till Monday, to give time for taking up carpets, and putting the Chamber in summer costume.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, sundry resolutions of inquiry were passed, among which was one offered by Mr. Sweetser, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the alleged payment of money from the surplus fund, (on account of the removal of the Florida Indians, &c.,) by the Secretary of the Treasury. Much of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of an effort on the part of Mr. Doty to instruct the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to report his California bill without amendment the next time the House went into a committee, and to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the President's California message. This movement failed by a vote of 121 yeas to 77 nays—two-thirds being required.

Mr. Stephens of Geo. moved a resolution to adjourn the present session on Monday the 12th day of August. Objected to. Motion to suspend the rules rejected, 81 to 123.

The House adopted a resolution, by a large majority, directing the committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting a township of land to each State Institution for the deaf and dumb.

On Tuesday, Mr. Strong from the Committee of Elections, made a report in the Iowa contested election, in favor of Thompson, the sitting member from that State.

Mr. Van Dyke, from the same Committee, made a minority report, declaring Miller, the contestant, entitled to the seat.

The matter was then made the special order of the day for the 25th June.

Mr. Chandler moved to reconsider the resolution adopted on yesterday, appointing a Select Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in disbursing the Indian Appropriations carried to the surplus fund.

After a very lengthy debate, wherein it was conceded that nothing dishonorable attached to the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury; but that the matters charged arose from different constructions of the law, the motion to reconsider the resolution of yesterday was carried—Yeas 125, nays 57.

Mr. Chandler offered a substitute calling for information from the Treasury as to Disbursements of the surplus Indian Funds.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost by a tie vote—Yeas 96, nays 96.

Mr. Chandler's substitute was then adopted—Yeas 106, nays 90.

On motion, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bayly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was referred and ordered to be printed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill providing for soldiers of the war of 1812, '13, 14, and '15 with Great Britain; the Indian wars of 1811; the Florida (Seminole) war of 1835, '36, &c.; and the war known as Gen. Wayne's, of 1792 to 1795, that have not heretofore been provided for. Upon this bill a long debate took place, which occupied the entire sitting, when, without coming to any conclusion upon the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Thursday and Friday, the same bill occupied the day.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

Cotton unchanged, but firm—Flour dull and unchanged—Decline in Corn—Advance in Coffee. Transmitted for the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Baltimore, June 21—4 P. M.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 8th instant.

Cotton at the time of the Cambria's sailing, was unchanged but the article firm. The week's sales are 60,000 bales.

Flour dull and price unchanged. Corn inactive, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. Provisions very quiet. Lard 3d lower.

The late Continental advices have created an active demand in all descriptions of Coffee, which has advanced from three to five shillings per hundred weight.

News from Cuba has strengthened prices in Sugar materially. No sales of rice.

The money market is easy, and discounts low on good bills.

A Monster.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that the Captain of the U. S. Steamer Vixen, at Washington City, is so cruel to those under him that a sailor, a few days ago, deliberately chopped off his own hand with an axe, to get rid of further service under him.

The crew has been discharged and an investigation ordered.

Correction.—In our last we erroneously stated that Walter F. Leak, Esq. was the nominee of the Democratic State Convention, for Governor of the State. It should have been Col. David S. Reid of Rockingham. The error occurred in this wise. Our paper, though dated on *Saturday*, usually goes to press on *Thursday*. We had been informed on what we regarded as *good authority*, that Leak would be the nominee. We were unwilling to delay the announcement more than a week after the meeting;—and to many, we thought it would appear strange, and even unaccountable, that a paper published on Saturday, should not have the result of a meeting held on Thursday. Under these circumstances, as we believed that we should hazard nothing by the announcement, we chose to take the report of Rumor, rather than await the more tardy advent of official declaration. We much regret the mistake however, and sincerely beg pardon of the gentlemen more immediately concerned;—both of whom happen to be our personal friends, and for whom we entertain the highest personal respect.

Biblical Recorder.

Washington, June 19.

Senator Benton appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, and made complaint of an attempted assassination by Gen. Foote, upon him, the said Benton, in the Senate Chamber.

A number of Senators were summoned to-day to appear before the Grand Inquest and testify in regard to the matter.

Texas and New Mexico.—Major Neighbors, the Texan Commissioner to Santa Fe, who, according to the last advices from Texas, had encountered much opposition at Santa Fe to the establishment of Texan authority over that region of country, has returned to Austin (Texas) without having accomplished the object of his mission. So says a Telegraph despatch from New Orleans; which also states that Col. Munroe, the Military Governor of New Mexico, has issued a proclamation directing the election of Delegates to a Convention to be held for the formation of a State Constitution and Government for the Territory. The Convention was to be held at Santa Fe on the 19th ultimo. If such a proclamation has been issued by Col. Munroe, it has, no doubt, been done at the instance of the people.

Hundred Mile Trotting Match.—A trotting match against time of one hundred miles within ten hours, in harness, for a purse of $1,000, came off on Friday at the Centerville Course, New York. At twenty minutes past eight o'clock the start was made, the gentleman who made the match (Mr. John Purdy) himself driving, and the feat was accomplished in nine hours and forty-nine and three-quarter minutes, or ten and a quarter minutes within the stipulated time. This is the greatest performance, in the trotting line, that has ever taken place in this country. The nag, after emerging from this tremendous ordeal, exhibited no symptoms of excessive fatigue. The driver of the mare is the son of Mr. Purdy, who rode Eclipse the second and third heats of his great race with Sir Henry in 1824.

Church Property Dispute Settled.—Readers may probably remember that a disagreement some time since occurred in the Methodist Church at Alexandria, a board of trustees having been elected by the Northern and Southern churches respectively. An appeal was made to one of the Courts, and pending its decision possession of the Church was given to a third or neutral board of trustees. A decision has now been given in favor of the trustees appointed by the Church North.

Trouble for the Census.—The ladies of Baltimore, who are among the fairest of the fair portion of creation, protest against the right of the census takers to demand their age.

Central Rail Road Meeting.—Error.—In our last we copied a notice of the proposed meeting, for the organization of this Company. The day stated was Thursday the 21st July. We learn that this is an error. The meeting will take place on Thursday the 11th of July. The mistake did not originate in this office, but in the paper from which we copied.

MARRIED,

On Haymount, in this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. B. Boxton, GEORGE B. WETMORE, Esq. to Miss ROSA T. HALL, daughter of the late Wm. W. Hall.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 14th inst., JAMES NOWELL, late of Richmond county, aged 34.

On the 28th of July, 1849, Maj. JOHN MURCHISON, (brother of Col. Alex'r Murchison, of this county.) He was a resident of Texas, in which State he organized a company of emigrants for California, in May 1849. On the route he was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun. He was a worthy member of the M. E. Church South, and an honest man.

In New York, on Friday last, MATHEW L. DAVIS, Esq aged 84—author of the life of Aaron Burr, &c. Also, same day, JACOB HAYS, for many years High Constable of the city, aged 79.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 25.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a. 7¾	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	11½ a 12	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	75 a 80	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Sales of Cotton at 12. Bacon in demand at 7½ to 7¾. No change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 7½; dull. Corn 65 to 70; scarce and in demand. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25; market well supplied. Lard 7½ to 8; full stock on hand. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—Shipping 8 25, Mill 4 00 to 6 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 90 to 2 00, Virgin 2 50, Hard 1 10. Tar 1 20. Spirits 24.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10 to 12. Corn 75 to 80. At Charleston, Cotton has risen ¼. Sales at 10 to 13. Prime N. C. Corn 70. Flour 5¾ to 6.

At New York and New Orleans, Cotton has risen about ⅛.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,966,153 bales against 2,635,774 last year. Deficiency 669,621 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for D J McAlister, N King, S Boon, Cook & Johnson, Rockfish Co, A A McKethan, A Whitfield, Joseph Moore, G M Brazier, W Murphy & Co, P Montague, T H Ramsey. A number of passengers.

June 23.—Steamer Gov. Graham with boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 13.—Brig Queen Esther from New York. 14.—Brig Chas. Kershaw from Charleston. 17.—Schr. Olive from N. York. 18.—Schr. Del Norte from Camden, Me. 19.—Brig Ellen Hayden from Cuba.

St. Paul's Academy,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution will commence its First Session on the 8th of July (proximo,) under the care of Mr. John C. McNair, as Principal.

As to the qualifications of this gentleman, we deem it sufficient to say, that he graduated at Chapel Hill with distinction, and that subsequently he has evinced an aptness to teach in an experience in that department in the Cumberland Academy, at Summerville, during the last twelve months.

A distinguished Scholar, a Practical Teacher, a *Southerner* by birth, education and sentiment, we tender his services to the public, not doubting that they will be duly appreciated.

The price, per Session of five months, will be,

For Elementary Studies,	$6 00
" higher English Branches,	9 00
" Greek, Latin, and French Languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

The Academy is a new, commodious, and handsome building, situated on a beautiful rising ground, near the Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, and nearly equi-distant from each place, and in the immediate vicinity of the large and elegant Presbyterian Church recently erected there.

The neighborhood is one of the healthiest in the State; the people moral and religious; and among them good Board, to any extent desired, can be had for five to six dollars per month. There is a Post Office near the Academy. It is intended, at as early a period as possible, to supply the pupils in this institution with those physical aids so essential to the study of the natural sciences—a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. And, in short, if duly patronised, we intend, by the blessing of a benign Providence, to make it one of the first institutions of its kind in the State.

To the friends of education, and especially to those in the lower Counties of this State, we look for "aid and comfort" in this important enterprise; and respectfully solicit, at their hands, and of the public generally, a favorable consideration of our claims.

JOHN McKINNON,
NEILL McNEILL,
NEILL CRAWFORD, } Trustees.

A. Davis, Jr., Sec. of Board. 25-4w

☞ North Carolinian and Wilmington Chronicle copy 3 times, and send accts. to Observer.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in North and South Carolina, is directed to make public the subjoined particulars respecting an intended exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to be holden in London in the year 1851, and begs to invite co-operation in an undertaking of such obvious international benefit and advantage. He will be happy to receive communications from parties disposed to exhibit produce, machinery, or other specimens of American industry and art.

The exhibition will be divided into the following sections, and prizes will be distributed under appropriate regulations.

SECTIONS.

1. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE—illustrative of the natural productions in which human industry is employed.

2. MACHINERY, (for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes,) and MECHANICAL INVENTIONS—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.

3. MANUFACTURES—illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.

4. SCULPTURE, MODEES, and the CLASSIC ART generally—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

GEORGE W. MATHEW,
British Consulate.

Wilmington, June 20, 1850. 25-2w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

NOTICE.

THE Exercises of the next Session of my School, will commence in the Masonic Lodge, Pittsborough, on Friday, July 5th. The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing, that he has procured the services of Mr. Geo. A. Russell, of Orange, who has just finished a regular course of study under Mr. W. J. Bingham, as a regular assistant, whose whole time, together with his own, will be devoted to the interests of the School. As by this arrangement, consider

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BEACH was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 29, 1850. 13tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR MEN.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 1y 18w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course.*

North West corner Market Square, Green st.

March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

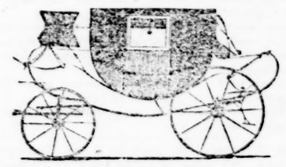
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850. }

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville, 15th *Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

86tf]

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce. DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 94tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

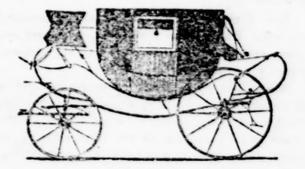
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will set on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '46 and '47, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopia there seemed to be no medial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy result of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and